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BIOGRAPHICAL

REV. M. MAHIN, D. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1824. In the fall of 1828 his parents left Ohio and settled in the northern edge of Tippecanoe county, Ind., on the border of the Grand Prairie. At that time the land had not been surveyed, and was not in market.

In that new country Mr. Mahin spent the next 13 years of his life, with only such facilities for education as so new a country afforded. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1839 he became a member of the same church; and on Aug. 20, 1841, when he lacked two months of being 17 years old, he was given a license to preach, and recommended to the annual conference "as a suitable person to be admitted on trial in the traveling connection." On Oct. 12, following, he was admitted and appointed to a circuit—the youngest man, so far as he knows, ever admitted into an annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Two years afterward, on his 19th birthday, he was ordained a deacon—the youngest man on whose head a Methodist bishop ever laid his hands, officially.

Dr. M.'s education was obtained almost exclusively without teachers, and by private study. He has filled the office of Presiding Elder nearly 11 years, and occupied some of the best pulpits in his conference. After delivering a lecture, or thesis, before the faculty and students of Indiana Asbury University (now De Pauw), in 1876, that institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

For eight consecutive years Dr. Mahin was Secretary of his conference, and would have been longer if he had not been put into the presiding eldership. In 1868, he was a member of the General Conference of his church.

After 54 years of active official duty in the ministry, he has retired from the pastorate, and sustains what is called the "superannuated relation." But as a superannuate, he continues to preach about as much as ever.

Dr. Mahin became interested in bees in his early boyhood, but never kept them, except for a very short time, until 1870, when a friend gave him a colony in a box-hive. These he transferred to a movable-comb hive of his own make, which, with modifications, is the style of hive he has used ever since.

He thinks 51 is the largest number of colonies he has ever had at one time, and now has only 12.

For nine years up to one year ago last spring, he was away from his own home where his bees were kept, and could not attend to them, and the apiary nearly run out. The last two seasons have been so very poor that he has had no increase, and had to feed his bees to winter them.

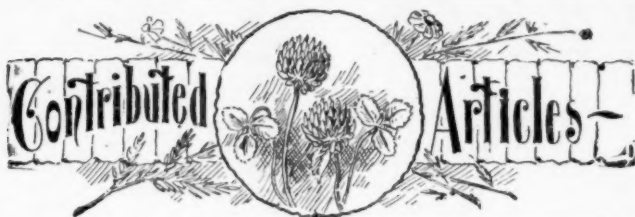
In 1843 he married Miss Eliza Dorsey, of Dearborn county, Ind., and they have now lived together 53 years.

Dr. Mahin is well known to our readers, as one of the corps who reply to questions in our "Question-Box" department. In 1893, we endeavored to picture all of them, and we believe, with one exception, we succeeded in doing so. Dr. Mahin was the only one we did not get at that time.



Rev. M. Mahin, D. D., Newcastle, Ind.

We express only the sincere wish of all our readers when we say that we trust that Dr. Mahin and his good wife may be spared yet many years to bless the world, and at last have an abundant entrance into that eternal Home not made with hands.



COMB HONEY IN THE SOUTH.

To Southern Bee-Keepers—Especially Those of Florida.

BY A. F. BROWN.

Why not produce more comb honey instead of so much cheap extracted honey? Nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine one-hundredths, of all the surplus marketable honey from the South is "liquid" or "extracted honey." This, for the past three years or more, has been selling at not far from 45 to 55 cents per gallon (of 11½ to 12 pounds weight) in the Northern markets—New York, Boston, Albany, and other places. From this price must come commission, freight, drayage and leakage, also the first cost of the cans or barrels, and the producer gets not far from "three cents" per pound, or even less. When we come to sum it down to this, the question arises, Are we as producers handling the products of our apiaries to the best advantage to get the most money out of them? Can we not secure more money out of our gross crop if harvested in comb honey instead of in the liquid shape?

During the past three years good quality comb honey has brought 12 to 16 cents per pound gross. The same quality of honey I sold in the extracted shape at 4½ and 5 cents, brought 14 cents in the comb, by the same house, and during the same time.

I have produced quite a few tons of choice extracted honey, and have also bought and sold a good deal for my neighbors. I have also produced several tons of comb honey—about 18,000 pounds—and from my experience I am led to believe that we (those among us who have any size apiaries, and profess to give the business the attention it requires) are losing money in not producing more comb honey and less cheap extracted honey.

My comb honey was sold principally in New York, Boston and Albany—all Northern cities—and it brought the price of Northern clover and basswood honey selling there at that time. The comb honey was from orange, palmetto, and mangrove, grading light amber to white. The ratio of yield compared to colonies run for extracted honey averaged 70 to 80 per cent. in number of pounds.

My sections hold 12 to 14 ounces gross, a portion being 4¼x4¼x7-to-the-foot, and a portion 3½x5x1½ inches; this latter size—"New Prize"—I like the best, as about 25 per cent. more can be arranged over a given size brood-nest. Most of my comb honey was produced over an 8-frame (comb space) size brood-nest, colonies occupying two stories until the honey-flow, when the queens were confined to the lower story, the upper one removed, and sections given.

I used full sheets of comb foundation with a bottom starter ½ inch wide, there being about ¼ inch space between the large starter above and small one below, to allow for stretching. Thin wood separators were used between all sections, and the cases were tiered as fast as an individual colony required, the first being raised when half or two-thirds filled, the second not until the first was filled, and second half-full or more. I found more erring in giving room too fast than not fast enough. The grade of foundation used in sections was 10 square feet to the pound.

I removed most of my comb honey by means of the Porter escape, which saves a vast amount of work in brushing and smoking, and the gnawing open of many cells of honey, when the honey is sealed solid out to the wood.

I crated my honey in 24 and 30 section single-tier shipping-cases; also some in the 6 box "D" cases. Eight large crates, or 32 of the 6 box ones, were crated in a large carrier, having 2 inches of straw in the bottom, and handles projecting 6 inches at each end near the top. This insured practically no loss from breakage and leakage; also the disfigurement by dirt of the small cases. My loss in the way of breakage and leakage in transit was less than one-half of one per cent. A portion of my crop was put in the single-comb paste-board cartons, but I found no advantage in their use. Nice, clean, 24-pound shipping-cases, glass on one side, these crated 8 to the carrier, give the best results.

In 1893 my bees swarmed a great deal; in 1894 quite to the contrary, when I produced 10,000 pounds of comb honey and 42,000 pounds of extracted—26 tons in all. In 1895 my apiaries were entirely annihilated by the ravages of foul brood, or, more properly, I should say, I annihilated them. The big freeze and blizzard of February, 1895, destroyed a vast amount of brood, sealed and unsealed, in many apiaries through Florida. Until the following few months after that time we knew nothing of foul brood in my section—east and middle Florida. I did not discover the disease in my apiary until August, being sick in bed four months with billious fever during the summer. My remedy was severe but sure—I burned everything, and commenced anew, with new hives, fixtures, and everything in a new location. Other apiaries in this State are badly infested, and in some cases were totally destroyed the same year, others this year.

In putting in a couple of extensive new apiaries the past year, I have profited by my past experience with comb honey, and am putting in a large number of hives carrying a frame the same depth as the standard Simplicity, but a few inches shorter; in size it is 9½x14¼, top-bar 16 inches, 10 of these frames in a case, which gives a little more comb space than the regular 8-frame hive, and in much better shape for comb-honey production. This frame also fits the standard make of extractors scattered throughout the country—an item worthy of consideration.

The size of section used on this hive is the "New Prize"—3½x5x1½ inches, open top and bottom full width, and it is the best size and shape section made to-day, in my estimation. I made my new hive in length of frame to accommodate this size section. The sections are adjusted in cases, in section-holders, 8 in number, giving 32 sections in a case over a 10-frame brood-nest.

I have tested these "short-cut" hives alongside of regular 8 and 10 frame (Simplicity frame) Dovetail hives during an average season, and in my locality, and with my management, the "short cut" hives are far ahead in the production of comb honey. If one is to produce nothing but extracted honey, I know of no better hive than the standard 10-frame Dovetail, tiered two or three stories, as occasion and colonies require. But for comb honey they do not afford the requisite comb space for breeding in the best shape for the adjustment of sections. Reduce the length of frames two or three inches, and one has an "ideal" comb-honey hive.

But this is not the point I wished discussed. What I want you all to consider is, Are you, or are you not, working to the best advantage in producing extracted instead of comb honey? I have given you a chapter from my experience, and told you what I have done, and am doing, in putting in my new apiaries.

I have made honey-production my exclusive business for eight years—previous to then a side-issue for two or three years, and in the production, handling and selling of tons of honey in this State I have acquired some of the first principles and requisitions that come from long experience. I do not profess to advise you what is best for *your case*, but I tell what I have found best for my needs, in my locality.

Putnam Co., Fla.



The Importation of Apis Dorsata Discouraged.

BY J. A. GREEN.

The idea of inducing our Government to send an expedition to India to bring to our shores the "giant bee"—*Apis dorsata*—is a very attractive one to many bee-keepers. They argue, with much reason, that it is the province of the Government to search out, import and make available whatever of the fauna and flora of other countries may prove valuable additions to our own. There are others who say that as long as the Government is wasting money in various other directions, we might as well have our share, with a chance of getting some benefit from it.

That the first view of the case is largely correct can hardly be denied. Various instances may be given where governmental aid in these directions has been productive of much good. True, there are some instances, such as the introduction of the English sparrow, which have resulted disastrously, and the amount of money that has been squandered in abortive attempts of the kind will probably never be known.

The "free seed distribution" of the Agricultural Department is one of the most gigantic farces ever perpetrated upon a suffering public, though in the abstract the principles on which it is based are all right and proper.

Our own experience with the "Chapman honey-plant" has inclined me to be a little chary about asking the Govern-

ment for doubtful though expensive favors. I do not now remember what the Agricultural Department paid for the stock of this seed, but, with the expense of distributing, it amounted to a considerable sum, which, I believe, to have been wholly wasted. Who is there, now, that raises the Chapman plant for honey? Yet a committee of our own selection investigated this and supposed it to be valuable.

What do we know about *Apis dorsata* that should make us anxious to have it brought to this country? The sole thing in its favor seems to be that it is a larger bee. It is hoped that because of this it would be able to get the honey from red clover. This one point—and that a problematical one—is really the only thing in its favor. Of course, there might be some other flowers from which it could get honey not accessible to the ordinary hive-bee, but it is improbable that such exist in sufficient quantity to amount to anything. Any such advantage would doubtless be counterbalanced by a failure to work on flowers that are made use of by the smaller bee.

We are told in many localities the culture of red clover is being given up, owing to insect enemies. In some other places Alsike and crimson clover are being found more profitable, while, wherever it will thrive, alfalfa seems to yield much better returns. All these yield their honey freely to the hive-bee, so that the amount of honey going to waste in red clover need not cause any great regret.

We may dismiss with a word any supposed advantage from greater strength and increased power of flight. There is no analogy throughout Nature for supposing that there could be any ultimate gain through these qualities. It is more than probable that any gain in these respects would be more than counterbalanced by the greater consumption of stores.

One of the things most to be dreaded lies in their increased size. It is probable that, as in the case of some of the hornets, an increase of size means an increase of stinging power. If this should happen to be joined to a choleric disposition, we might have great reason to regret the day that brought this savage to our shores. Travelers tell some terrific stories of the temper and stinging powers of some of the tropical bees.

Apis dorsata builds a single comb, in the open air. It has never been domesticated, and I believe there is no evidence to show that it has ever been found in hollow trees or rocks. It is migratory in its habits, deserting its habitation entirely at certain seasons and going elsewhere. Manifestly it is improbable that such an insect is fit for domestication, or can be made of any value in a property sense. It might possibly maintain an existence in a wild state in some parts of the South, but it would seem that the benefit arising from this, under the most favorable circumstances, would hardly pay the cost.

In my opinion, there are other varieties of bees in India and China more deserving of investigation and importation than *Apis dorsata*. It also seems to me that the most practical way to investigate the subject, and learn if any of these bees would be likely to be of any value, would be to enlist the services of some of the missionaries of these countries. Doubtless among them could be found those who would take an interest in the subject, and, being on the ground, would be capable of determining at comparatively small expense whether these bees would be worth introducing into our country.

We could much better afford to subsidize to any necessary extent than to send an expedition there for that purpose. A special expedition would be expensive, and until I can see more definite results to be gained, I shall not ask the Government to send one—unless I could be sure that I would be the one selected to go!

La Salle Co., Ill.



Spreading the Wonderful Sweet Clover.

MRS. A. L. AMOS.

I do not write of this wonderful honey-plant just to be "in the swim," as they say, but because I was impressed, while at the Lincoln convention, with the thought that there was no other subject in which more interest was manifested. It seems to me then that two classes included most of us, namely, those who had sweet clover and recognized in it a honey-plant without a peer—at least for the West—and those who had not, but were awaking to its importance, and were eager to know how to get a start in growing it. It is to this latter class that I would like to be permitted to say a few words, for I have been spreading sweet clover very successfully, and at no great outlay in cash—that article being rather scarce, I gave as a substitute *time and energy*.

My attention was first directed to sweet clover as it grew in my father-in-law's garden, the first summer I kept bees—four years ago. The bees revelled in it, and I greatly ad-

mired its magnificent growth and thrifty appearance, but I was far from realizing its full value or the possibilities it opened up to me. It had been brought there originally as a sweet-smelling garden-flower, by one of the daughters of the house some years before, and, as is the way with sweet clover, it had over-stepped the bounds allotted to it. On that account the folks had been fighting it for several years, but, fortunately for me, without a knowledge of its nature or how best to cope with it. It is still there, and they no longer talk of extermination, but actually think of planting a field or two since it has established its merit as a forage plant.

Three years ago I bought a few pounds of seed from an Illinois bee-keeper. It bloomed this summer for the first time, but I believe Mr. Amos has nearly ruined it. There were some sunflowers in the field, and he cut it to kill them just as the earliest of the seed was beginning to ripen. He cut so low that it *never branched again*. I will scatter more seed there to make sure of a stand next year.

The *woody stalk* that people complain of when it is cut for hay, is the plant's only protection. While our cattle eat it greedily wherever they get a chance, they seldom take it so close as to prevent its branching out again. Its woody stalk saves it from utter destruction. They crop it repeatedly, and as often it comes again. Cut close, and it is gone. So much for my field of sweet clover.

What I have started in nooks and corners, being left in Nature's hands, has not suffered save where the stock had access to it. There it has benefitted the cattle and horses at the expense of the bees. For bee-forage there is no use of putting it on land to be used for *early pasturage*. The beautiful, vivid green in sharp contrast with surroundings entices stock, and, from rabbits to horses, the animals find in it toothsome bites at a time when such are scarce.

But I was going to tell the fraternity how I spread it, for, unfortunately, we don't all have "gravel beds" patronized for the public highways!

I have seen nothing in regard to transplanting sweet clover, but I have done considerable of that for two seasons now, and with excellent results. I regard it as a surer and quicker way of starting the clover in little out-of-the-way spots, than simply scattering the seed. Of course, for a field it would be too large a job.

I take the plants in the spring, as soon as the ground is thawed enough to spade them out. I get them where they are growing altogether too thickly for the best development of which they are capable, and put them where they have room to grow. Starting out with my basket of plants, along a chosen route, I keep sticking one in here and there as I go. I find that they never disappoint me, but bloom and scatter their seeds. The plants left behind also do better than if none had been taken, as they have more room.

I have also a way of my own of gathering seed in the spring. Of course, what was not secured in the fall is down on the ground around the old plants, and may be scooped up with spade or shovel and scattered elsewhere.

These methods grew originally out of hard times and slender resources, but the transplanting, at least, I would practice in any case, because of the excellent results obtained from a few hours' work.

I was looking, the other day, where some of my spring-set plants had bloomed, and I see they have self-appointed successors. I can usually find two or three plants where the seed that was first to fall has sprouted, though the great mass of it will not start until it has had the winter frost and snow, and the spring sunshine.

I feel very hopeful of this as a honey region since I have made acquaintance with "sweet clover." Like the "Star-spangled banner"—"Long may it wave!"

Custer Co., Nebr., Oct. 29.



Rearing Drones with No Drone-Comb.

BY E. R. JONES.

"Without drone-comb no drones can be reared."—Dr. Miller, on page 713.

As I seldom write an article for publication, I feel a timidity in bringing in question the truthfulness of the above statement, as it is likely to make me appear before the bee-keeping fraternity as a worthless dog baying at a lofty mastiff. But Judge E. Y. Terrell said at the meeting of the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, "Bee-keepers are the worst critics on earth, and the bee-keeper who puts himself on record as saying thus or so had better *know* that he is not mistaken, or some one will 'take him up' as soon as he 'shoots off his mouth.'"

I read several of the bee-papers in order to learn from others all I can of the facts and true theories connected with practical bee-keeping, and I think that most bee-keepers read the papers for the same purpose. This fact has a tendency to overcome my timidity with a sense of duty. Theories that will not stand the test of the practical apiarist will not do to depend upon. I will submit a few facts as they have presented themselves to me in eight years' experience with bees.

Four years ago, on opening a colony of bees about swarming-time, I noticed some very small, inferior-looking drones. At first I wondered at it, for I was very sure that that colony had no drone-comb in it; yet the presence of drones aroused my curiosity, and I examined the combs to see if I was mistaken. But no; there was not even a drone-cell that I could find. I concluded that they must have come from some other colony, but I did not understand why they were no larger than workers.

Again, last year I filled several hives with full sheets of foundation, and transferred colonies from box-hives into them, *a la* Heddon. There was a moderate honey-flow at the time. In about a week I put on the supers, and about a week after that I looked through the brood-chamber, and two of the colonies had appropriated a piece of foundation about three inches square in the corner of one frame upon which to build drone-cells. They did not change the size of the cells at the base, but inclined them from the center so as to make the cells larger at the outer end. Every impression on the foundation had a cell erected from it, except possibly a few where the inclined flared cells met the perfect worker-cells. These inclined and flared cells had larvae in them that hatched out drones. I feared that they might spoil more of my intended nice worker-combs, so I gave them a full frame each of drone-comb; they accepted it, and as soon as the brood hatched from the inclined and flared cells they worked them over into worker-cells.

Once more: About the middle of September we had a series of rains which revived the fall flowers, and set the bees to storing honey, and also to brood-rearing. Many of the colonies would have swarmed had I not prevented it. One colony in particular outstripped all the others in storing honey and rearing brood. This colony was occupying eight frames of well-drawn comb, built on full sheets of foundation, wired in.

While looking through the colony I discovered small patches and scattering cells of brood with highly-raised caps, or "buck-shot caps," as some would call it. I was satisfied that it was drone-brood, but through curiosity and inquisitiveness I sat down with the frame in my hands and watched it for some minutes; presently I observed that the cap from one of these buck-shot capped cells was being cut off by its inmate; I watched it with interest until the cap was cut off, and the prisoner emerged, and he was a drone, a trifle longer than a newly-hatched worker. While I was watching his awkward motions, I discovered the cap being cut from another of these high-topped cells, and when he came out he was a drone.

To stop any swarming, I took one frame and gave to a weak colony, and another which had, I guess, about 100 high-topped cells on it, and put it into an observatory hive. The next day I noticed the cap being cut from one of these high-topped cells, and a drone hatched from it. The other cells hatched in course of time, and in a week there was quite a number of these dwarf drones in my observatory hive.

The colony from which these were taken has lots of these dwarfs in it now, if they have not been killed off within the last week. We have had a cold snap, and they have likely disposed of their drones. The cells from which these dwarfs hatched were in no way enlarged except the caps were raised. This colony is the progeny of a queen whose mother was a cross-mated Carniolan, and I will put them against anything in the county to fight.

Had the Doctor admitted in the least degree the possibility of bees rearing drones without drone-comb, I would never have taken issue with him.

Milan Co., Tex.

Honey as Food and Medicine.—A new and revised edition of this 32-page pamphlet is now issued. It has 5 blank pages on which to write or paste recipes taken from other sources. It is just what its name indicates, and should be liberally distributed among the people everywhere to create a demand for honey. It contains a number of recipes on the use of honey as food and as medicine, besides much other interesting and valuable information. Prices, postpaid, are: Single copy, 5 cts.; 25 copies 75 cts.; 50 for \$1.10; 100 for \$1.50. Better give them a trial. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Convention Held in Chicago, Nov. 18 and 19, 1896.

BY A SPECIAL BEE JOURNAL REPORTER.

[Continued from page 786.]

PROSPECT FOR FUTURE SEASONS.

Ques. 2.—What is the general prospect for future seasons?

Dr. Miller—Now, I suppose that means to bring up the question that has been more or less discussed within, perhaps, the last year or two. You know a good many say we are never to expect good seasons any more—that is all past—and there is some reason for it, we may not know why, but we know that is the rule, and we are not to expect as good years as the past. Are conditions so changed that we can expect no good season any more, or may we expect them to come back again? Now, what is your answer to that? The one who knows all about it rise and tell us first.

Mr. York—What about the present season? Here it has been very good. We don't care for any better.

Dr. Miller—The main point is this, as to seasons in general for the future. For instance, say the next 10 years. Have we a right to expect that the next 10 years will be as good as the last 10 years, or not?

Mr. York—Here is Mr. Schrier, who has had good seasons for the last 10 years and expects them to continue. I don't see how we can answer that question. We cannot tell what the seasons were somewhere else this year. They may have been good or bad. I don't see how we can independently answer the question except for our own individual locality.

Dr. Miller—Tell us what the prospect is in your locality?

Mr. York—First rate. Good this year, and good last year.

Dr. Miller—I think, as a rule, the seasons of the last 10 years, take it all over the country, have not been as good as those of the preceding 10 years. Are we to expect the next 10 years to average as poor as the past 10 years, commencing with 1886? or may we expect them as good as they were from 1876 to 1886? or what are we to expect?

Mr. Chapman—That might be a good question to ask the weather man. I have been in the habit of going to the Kankakee river bottoms for the last 10 years. For 10 years they have had scarcely any water, but this year the river overflowed, and the honey-producers got very much honey. I think if we have plenty of moisture, we will have as much honey as we had 10 years ago. It is a question of moisture, in my mind.

Mr. West—Largely so; and still there is little credit due to basswood.

Mr. Chapman—Isn't there anything to take the place of the basswood?

Mr. West—White clover has been our main stay. I think the sweet clover is taking the place of the basswood, so I see no reason why it should not be as good, with the exception of the water.

Dr. Miller—Are the sources from which we formerly had honey cut off? In places where basswood has been the principal supply, if basswood was cut down, we know chances are poorer; and one of the things that is brought up a good deal is that cultivation has taken away the source. Now, has cultivation taken away the source in your locality? That is the question. How many of you think that cultivation—I will put a pretty long range—how many of you think that cultivation has made the resources less at the present than they were 15 years ago? Let me see the hands. By having the plants cut off?

Two hands up.

Dr. Miller—Tell us what has been cut off, Mr. Schaper?

Mr. Schaper—We used to have more basswood timber around our neighborhood than we have to-day. We had a broom-handle factory there, some 15 or 20 years ago, and they used to buy the basswood to saw up and make broom-handles. That took quite a lot of it.

Dr. Miller—Now here is Mr. Schaper and Mr. West that say the basswood is cut off. That makes it a clear case. Now, has cultivation cut off anything else besides basswood?

Mr. West—I don't think it has.

Dr. Miller—I think too much is made of that. I think cultivation and civilization is bringing in about as many new things as it is cutting off old ones. I don't see, in my place, why I cannot see as many things growing for the bees to-day.

Mr. McKenzie—25 years ago we didn't have any Alsike clover.

Dr. Miller—Shall we take that, then, as pretty safe ground? None of you know exactly what the prospect will be in the future, but that, excepting where basswood has been cut off, in this region we may count about as safely on good crops in the future as in the past. It may be that next year will be a very poor year. We don't know, and we didn't know in the past. It seems to me that from the reports this morning, so far as white clover is concerned, the prospects for next year are good. In my place there is a mat of white clover on the ground as thick as I ever saw it before. I noticed only yesterday, out in the pasture where it is eaten down very short, it is just a thick mat. I cannot tell where the white clover came from this year; it was poor last year, and when it came time for blooming this year, there was plenty of it.

Mr. Baldrige—There is another point to be considered. Where the Doctor lives dairying has been on the increase for several years, and there is more pasturage than there used to be 10 years ago. I think that will be a good offset for any loss of the basswood being cut off where we live. Let me add, a great many of the farmers have discovered that Alsike is a wonderful plant, not only for bees, but pasture, and they have taken to sowing it without being coaxed to do so. One farmer near me has nearly 200 acres sowed to Alsike. He was induced to commence with Alsike by a seed firm here in Chicago. They had a mixture of timothy seed and Alsike, and wanted to try it, and he has been so pleased that he seeds every acre of ground now with Alsike, in part. He mixes it.

Dr. Miller—That suggests that one thing that we need to do is not so much to talk about the value of Alsike and sweet clover as honey-plants, as it is to talk about their value as forage-plants.

Mr. Schrier—The Alsike is the best clover to feed, because the cattle know where it is, and they go right for it.

HOFFMAN FRAME TONGUE VS. SAW-KERF.

Ques. 3.—What are the merits of the narrow tongue on the underside of the Hoffman frame, over the saw-kerf?

Dr. Miller—The underside comes down like a tongue, and the foundation is pressed on, or it comes perhaps to a point, and the foundation is pressed hard against the side, and fastened upon it, and now, the question, as I understand it, is, what are the merits of this system over the plan of having the bottom of the top-bar flat with a saw-kerf in, for pushing the foundation into it? If some of you have had experience with both of them, perhaps you will tell us about that. How many have used the saw-kerf to thrust in the foundation.

Five hands.

Dr. Miller—And how many have had experience with the tongue?

Four hands.

Dr. Miller—Now, then, all those that have used both. There are only a few who have used both. Briefly state to us your preference and why.

Mr. Baldrige—Yes, I have used both, and I won't use either.

Dr. Miller—Before you go to that, tell us which you would prefer if you had to use either.

Mr. Baldrige—I wouldn't have any objection to the tongue, that I know of. It takes up room that is unnecessary. I would rather have a flat top-bar.

Mr. McKenzie—My objection to the tongue is, you cannot make the wax stick on good without having a warm room to put it in, or the warm time of the year or day. Now, all bee-keepers are not multi-millionaires who can have a warm house. I fix mine in the winter time, and I cannot manipulate the wax in a cold room.

Mr. Schrier—I find in the saw-kerf I can get it more satisfactorily than in any other. If you don't work carefully you have your points all one-sided.

Dr. Miller—There are three points of advantage for the saw-kerf. It saves room, it can be used in the cold as well as in the heat, and the saw-kerf leaves the foundation exactly in the middle.

Mr. Baldrige—If you are going to use the saw-kerf you are going to dispense with wires.

Mr. McKenzie—No, sir; I don't use wires.

Dr. Miller—Your plan would be to use the wire, and

simply have the flat top-bar? You have to have a little more foundation to use the saw-kerf. I think Mr. Baldrige's plan is the way they recommend at Medina—simply have the wires, and let the bees fasten to the top-bar.

Mr. Baldrige—They use horizontal wire, but I wouldn't use that. I use perpendicular wires. I don't fasten my foundation at the top. It is not necessary if the wires are perpendicular wires and cut true. The bees will fasten the top first. I don't see why anybody, especially for brood-combs, should advocate having them built without wires. A little girl 12 years old can put in the foundation for 15 to 25 cents a hundred, and they are there for years and years, no matter what you want to do with them. No matter how hot it is in the sun the combs don't melt down.

Dr. Miller—I can give you a little objection to wires, and that is, that when you have allowed a comb to be badly used, when it gets old, and perhaps a piece taken out, there will be a wire sticking out. Of course, you good bee-keepers would not do that (!), but there are these wires sprawling around, running into the next comb, and then there will sometimes be a queen-cell that I will want to save, and that wire is in my way. Of course I can cut through it, but I spoil my knife.

Mr. Baldrige—With regard to the wire breaking loose at the bottom, my combs are built as firmly to the bottom as to the top, and I secure them by having them built "up-stairs."

Dr. Miller—Still, if the mice gnaw them away at the bottom sometimes they will be loose.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Nov. 18.

The first question read by Pres. Miller was the following:

REARING QUEENS IN UPPER STORIES.

Ques. 4.—Is it a general practice among bee-keepers to rear queens in supers, as Doolittle teaches? What objections are there?

Dr. Miller—I suppose you understand that the practice spoken of is rearing bees in upper stories, the idea being that when bees are more distant, the distance itself from the brood-nest will make bees incline to rear queens, and the question is, Is it a general practice among bee-keepers?

For instance, here in the lower story is a queen laying, and then you rear a queen in the upper story (either by a queen-excluder or any other means), while the queen is still laying in the lower story. Let me see the hands of those who have practiced this? Three who have practiced it. Then the first answer (I take this to be a representative gathering of bee-keepers) would be that it is not the general practice. Only three I think out of the number here. The next question, What objections are there to it? Those who have practiced it, what are the objections? Miss Candler, will you tell us?

Miss Candler—I did it only one summer, as an experiment.

Dr. Miller—Did you find any objection to it then?

Miss Candler—No, I did not.

Mr. Green—My experience would come under the "more or less," because I have reared only queen-cells. I reared quite a number of queen-cells that way, and they are good ones, but I consider it more trouble than other methods, so I didn't practice it to any extent.

Dr. Miller—I had a queen (I don't remember whether in an 8 or 10 frame hive), and I had a number of combs that I wanted taken care of to keep the worms out of them, and I piled them up four or five stories high, so that the bees would have a chance to take care of those combs above them. To go back a little—in fact, back a good many years—two years that I lived in Chicago and kept bees 65 miles away. One time when I was leaving home for about two weeks I piled up a number of combs over the hives in that way to be taken care of by the bees. When I got home most of these were a solid mass of worms. I had only a small hole for the bees to go up, and the bees just kept it comfortable for the moths. I thought I would have the bees take care of the combs this time, whether they would or not, so I put a frame of brood in the upper story. I knew that the bees would not fail to go back and forth and look over the whole ground then, and I left them standing in that way, and if they wanted to put any honey in there for extracting, all right; and possibly two months later I looked in the upper story and I was surprised to find that there were several frames of brood there; there was a leak in the upper story, and they had reared a young queen, and there was a separate colony up there, no queen-excluder or anything. I left it there until late in the season, and I had my two colonies. Well, that is the beginning, so far as I know, of any record made of that plan of rearing queens. Then, afterward, I accidentally found queens rear-

ing when I had put a story of frames over a story of empty frames with one of brood and a cloth between. Now, with a queen-excluder they will sometimes rear as well as above and sometimes they won't. I lately read of a man who found they wouldn't rear queens with one excluder, but they did if he used two. Sometimes they rear cells all right, and sometimes they won't. When one is working for extracted honey, I am not sure but what it is a good plan.

Mr. Green—You cannot be sure that you are getting a batch of cells.

Dr. Miller—If you have a pile of combs there, and don't care very much whether they increase or not, it is a nice thing to put a frame of brood there. It is that much better than starting a new place. These bees are here in the upper stories—they are working and doing just as much as if you hadn't made them start cells, so, under certain circumstances, I think it is a pretty good plan. I suppose that is the main objection, you don't know what result you are going to have of it. If you want to rear queens and be sure, you had better take some other way.

(To be continued.)



Los Angeles County, Calif., Convention.

BY GEO. W. BRODBECK.

The third annual session of the Los Angeles County Bee-Keepers' Association was held in Los Angeles, Nov. 14, 1896. The annual election of officers resulted in the unanimous selection of the following:

President, James Jaynes, of Fernando; 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, G. S. Stubblefield and N. S. Levering, both of Los Angeles; Treasurer, Chas. Bergk, of Santa Monica; and Secretary, Geo. W. Brodbeck, of Los Angeles. The elective members of the Executive Board were, Elon Hart, of Pasadena, and J. H. Martin, of Los Angeles.

COMB HONEY.—The subject of comb honey, as presented by Mr. Stubblefield, advocated the use of separators, zinc honey-boards, scraping of sections, proper grading before packing, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections, 8-frame Langstroth hives; and the best time to sell is just as soon as you can get your honey in shape to do so.

MOVING BEES.—The Secretary gave a talk on moving bees, advising proper packing of frames, plenty of surplus room for the bees, wire screen on top and at the entrance, moving at any time, day or night, during the fall and winter; in the spring and summer, when there is much brood he prefers to moving at night, and if necessary to move during the day, he suggested protection from the sun, and a supply of water by sprinkling; the use of a wagon with springs, and that would hold from 50 to 100 hives. After two years' trial, he prefers the Hoffman frame.

SMALL PACKAGES.—Mr. J. H. Martin gave the various improvements, beginning at the 12-pound boxes, next the 5 and 3 pound, with tin corners and glass sides, then the Harbinson 2-pound, resulting in such a furor for California honey that it reigned supreme for many years, selling at 20 to 25 cents per pound. He believes the extractor has been of more benefit to the glucose manufacturer than to the bee-keepers, for in the absence of the extractor there would be no glucosed honey; production would also have been limited, and as a result prices would have been better. The way out of our present trouble is by legislation, co-operation and improvements in packages. He said that the bees will store more honey in two-pound sections than in the one-pound, is merely an opinion or prejudice; but this we do know, that it will not do to use a much smaller section, and as a result we have reached perfection in the comb honey package. We have no uniform or special package for extracted honey, but he regards the Muth jar as the nearest, and that we need popular packages in connection with this product as much as for comb honey.

PLANTING FOR BEE-FORAGE.—Mr. N. Levering urged the importance of paying more attention to planting for bee-forage, and to this end presented a resolution calling the attention of our State Association to this subject.

Mr. Myers—one of the early pioneers in the bee-industry of this State, and co-worker with Mr. Harbinson—gave an interesting talk on the early experiences and methods of bee-keepers, which closed one of the most interesting sessions ever held by this Association.

GEO. W. BRODBECK, Sec.



Now is the Time to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offer made on page 810?

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Are Wild Parsnips Poisonous? — Partly-Filled Sections.

1. S. B. Smith says on page 772, "The root of what is known as 'wild parsnip' is a deadly poison to man or beast." Now, how long will tame parsnips have to run before they become poisonous? Will it be safe to let hogs dig up the roots where tame parsnips were four years ago?

2. Do you approve his plan of laying aside partly-filled sections to be finished another season? P. N.

ANSWERS.—1. The wild parsnip is probably no more poisonous than the tame. I read lately of a physician who had eaten a full meal of wild parsnips with no bad results. The probability is that if any poisonous effects have come in Mr. Smith's neighborhood, from eating the roots of "what is known" as wild parsnip, there was no wild parsnip in the case, but another plant that resembles in appearance the wild parsnip.

2. The answers on page 783 will show you that most bee-keepers do not make a success of using partly-finished sections the next year, even after the honey is emptied out. To keep them with the honey in would result in a very poor lot of sections when filled out another year.

Starting a City Man in Bee-Keeping.

I have lived in the city all my life, but have a little 10-acre patch over in Jersey, which I will get possession of May 1, 1897. I want to keep a few bees as an experiment. The country is simply suburban, and I am afraid there is not enough natural forage to support any considerable number of colonies, and it will take time to plant forage. There are a number of small patches of woods within a mile or two of my place, but I have no idea what trees or plants they are composed of. I have read the Bee Journal for a year, but as I have never seen the inside of a hive, and wouldn't know a queen from a worker if I were to see one, a good many of its teachings have been the same as Greek to me. I wish you would advise me how to make a start, with as little cash outlay as possible. What style and how many hives shall I buy? How many colonies, and what kind—I suppose Italians or hybrids? What appliances? I want to start in such a way that if they can be made profitable I can keep on increasing without any change in the outfit; but if they cannot be, then I want to drop it without the experiment having cost me too much, as my dollars are very scarce. Please bear in mind that I will come to town to work nearly every day.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. R. D.

ANSWER.—One of the first questions to settle is whether there is bee-pasture in reach, and the surest way to find out that is from the bees themselves. It is possible that a colony couldn't get enough to live on, but the probability is greater that 50 colonies would give you some surplus. I very much doubt whether you could profitably plant anything for bee-forage on valuable suburban land.

You are wise in planning to start with such appliances as you will be likely to continue, providing you increase in numbers. The main thing is the size of the frame. More frames $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ by $9\frac{1}{2}\%$, outside measure, are in use to-day than any other. As that comes nearest a standard size you are less likely to change from it than from any other. It doesn't matter so much as to the exact style of the frame or the hive, just so it conforms to the standard $17\frac{1}{2}\%$, for if your hive takes that size of frame you can change to another kind of hive or to another style of frame, but frames of different sizes cannot well be used interchangeably. Just now the Dovetail hive is the popular one, and you may safely start with that.

If there are bees all around you, it isn't a matter of the greatest importance what kind of bees you start with, for

within a year your bees will most likely be mixed with those around. If you know of no other bees near, or very few, then make a good deal of effort to have the best Italians. Of course, it's better to start with the best in any case, but you can see that if they are likely to be mixed with surrounding bees, you can at any time introduce new blood, whereas if you are alone and want to keep pure Italian stock it will be much easier to have nothing else in the first place.

Probably two colonies will be enough to start with, and spring the best time to get them. Instead of trusting your own judgment in selecting, better get from some one in whom you have implicit confidence, and with his riper experience he can tell which are the best colonies. Generally those dealers who have been in business some time will be careful enough of their reputations to treat you fairly.

Instead of advising you further just now as to any purchases, I advise you to get one or more catalogs of bee-keepers' supplies and go to studying them. You'll find it lots of fun, and after you've spent some time at it you'll be so mixed up you'll not know so much as when you started, but afterward the mists will clear away to some extent and you'll begin to have some idea as to what you want, and then you'll likely have some very pointed questions to ask, which I shall take pleasure in answering, providing your confidence in my judgment has not entirely evaporated by that time.

Sowing White Clover Seed.

1. When should white clover be sown?
2. How many pounds to the acre?

H. C.

Denison, Tex.

ANSWERS.—1. Probably at the time farmers in your locality sow other clovers. Although white clover grows by the acre where I live, I have some doubt whether as much as a quarter of an acre at a time was ever sown, only as it drops its seed and sows itself.

2. Because white clover is generally self-sown, it may not be easy to find out how much seed should cover an acre. I'm sure I don't know. At a guess I should say 40 pounds to the acre would do no harm, but half that much would make a pretty fair catch, and five pounds would give a start that would thicken up in two or three years. Now I've committed myself by that latitudinous guess, and some one who knows something about it can pick me up.

What Ailed the Bees?

What ails my bees? Just after a warm day, after having had a day's flight, there were found dead next morning a pint or more of bees, and they continued to crawl out and die all the day following. On opening the hive I found them to be in a sluggish, stupor state, slow of movement, and unable to guard the entrance. They would come out and open their wings to right angle with their bodies, and stretch out their bills to full extent and die. The end of the bill looked red and moist as if they were exuding something. Could they have found something on the day of their flight that poisoned them?

I thought since the brood-chamber and super were both full to cover of honey, they might want more air, or at least it might help the case, so I put an empty super on top so as to give air space above the honey, and in 15 minutes they seemed to revive, and were able to guard the entrance. They did not spot the places where they sat, nor did they appear to be swollen—the fact is, they seemed to be too lifeless and stupid to fly.

I can't think that giving them more air cured them, notwithstanding they seemed to revive, for they were occupying the same hive that they had occupied all summer, and if this was the cause of their ailment, why was this effect not produced sooner?

A. B. B., Lone Dell, Mo., Nov. 20.

ANSWER.—All I can do is to guess, and I don't believe I can make any better guess than yours—poison. If any one knows any more about the case, or has any more probable guess, let him please take the floor.

An Experience with the Porter Escape.

I have been reading four bee-papers, and have looked in vain for some intimation through them that others have had the same experience with the Porter bee-escape that I have had. I related my experience to Dr. Miller, but got no intimation.

In the fall of 1895 I used a Porter escape on a colony of

bees that had four supers of comb honey, three of which were complete; the incomplete super being next to the brood-chamber. The escape was placed under the three. The bees did not leave the supers readily, and on the second day the sections were taken off, and the queen found above the escape and returned to the brood-chamber.

Two or three hours later, on passing the hive, I saw what I thought would amount to three or four thousand bees in front of the hive, dead and dying. I opened the hive, but found nothing to show why those bees were killed. The queen was all right, and did good work this year.

What I want to know is, what was my mistake in the use of the escape? The loss of bees was so great that the colony did no further work that season. I have had the same mishap with two colonies this year. I do not like to give up the use of the escape.

J. B. D.
DeWitt, Nebr.

ANSWER.—I don't remember to have seen this question before, and I always mean to answer in the paper designated, all questions sent. I have some doubt whether your management of the escape had anything to do with the matter. It is just possible—providing that the escape was put back after putting down the queen—that the escape was clogged so as to smother the bees in the supers, but in that case it seems not likely they would have made their way out, but would have remained jammed in the super. It seems a little more reasonable to suppose that a stray swarm tried to force its way in, and the bees were killed.

Demorest's Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures. Other interesting contents are the following: The good old-time Southern darkey with his queer customs and superstitions is admirably set forth by Mary Annable Fenton. Howard Helmick contributes six full-page drawings, and the smaller illustrations are characteristic and delightful. The Fiction is furnished by Kate Erskine and Margaret Sutton Briscoe, and is particularly attractive and cheerful, as it should be for a Christmas number. There is a very appreciative and interesting little sketch of Eugene Field, written by Edwin C. Martin. It has both exterior and interior view of the poet's home, together with one of his comic sketches and other pictures. "Christmas in Several Lands" is the attractive title of a delightful symposium, wherein the Christmas customs and the Christmas spirit in various countries are pleasantly described by persons who have had some part in them. In "Smelt-Fishing in Northern Waters," J. Herbert Welch gives a spirited description of winter fishing through the ice, accompanied by a number of illustrations of the fishermen and their life there in their lonely shanties. Ernest Jerrold has a charming little story of a boy's love for a bird, entitled "The Fatal Knot-Hole." Better send for a copy—only 20 cents. Address, Demorest Magazine, 110 Fifth Ave., New York City.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 25 cents; 100 for 40 cents; or 200 for 70 cents.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

OLDEST BEE PAPER IN AMERICA ESTABLISHED IN 1861

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Subscription Renewals are coming in quite well now, but there is room for more. Don't be afraid that you'll overwork us in that part of our business. It's always a real pleasure to get lots of letters from our readers—especially if each one contains a dollar or more! We hope that no one will forget that Christmas is almost here, and if you want to make the Holiday season a real merry and happy one for us, just send on three or four thousand renewals for 1897 (including back subscription, if there be any in your case), and we'll promise you that "ye editor" and wife will not only have a thankful Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, but the American Bee Journal will "arise and shine" in its old age, and become still better in its next volume.

The Bee Journal for 1897.—It is the custom of many periodicals to give a list of its attractions in advance of the New Year. They seem to think that is necessary in order to "hold their own" and also to gain new readers. We might tell you now what we expect to do next year, but we prefer to let all come along naturally, or, if possible, throw in a few surprises as the months pass on.

We have in store some excellent things for our readers, and can faithfully promise to give you *full value* in return for your dollar. No one expects more than that, for no bee-keeper wants something for nothing. We think we need only to say that the past few volumes of the old American Bee Journal shall be its recommendation for the future. We expect to keep it up to its present standard, and, if possible, make some advance during the year 1897.

We want *all* our present readers to go on with us. Let none fall by the wayside.

Stop and Think.—One of our subscribers wrote us as follows a week or two ago:

"Having to take gold standard prices for our produce, we are compelled to cut expenses until we get free silver and better prices. You may stop my paper at the end of the year."

Now just stop and think what it would mean if several thousand of our readers would take the same view as does the subscriber in question. What would become of the American Bee Journal? Shall we stop publishing it "until we get free silver and better prices?"

The trouble is, most people who begin to "cut expenses," cut at the wrong place. For instance, at least one bee-keeper who used to take the Bee Journal, and stopped it (perhaps thought he must "cut expenses"), shipped 500 pounds of honey to Wheadon & Co., and never got a cent for it! Had he continued to take the Bee Journal, he wouldn't have been

caught by that robber firm. Just think how many years' subscription that 500 pounds of honey would have paid, even at "gold standard prices!"

Permit a word of advice: If you must "cut expenses," be sure you don't cut off your best friends.

Save the Beeswax.—Much of success depends upon the practice of careful economy these days. In many lines of business what once was considered as waste is now saved and utilized in some way resulting in a profit. So it is in bee-keeping. It will especially pay to save the beeswax, for it is worth the cash at all times.

Here are a couple paragraphs on this very subject, taken from the Iowa Homestead of recent date:

If care is taken to look out for all scraps of wax, cappings and pieces of combs that for any reason are rejected, it will make a pretty piece of wax in the course of the year. If a solar wax extractor is used, of course it can only be used when the sun is shining and the weather warm, making it impossible to render any wax except in hot weather. But there may be more leisure for it now, and on one account cold weather is desirable. In melting up old, black combs, the cocoons in them absorb a large amount of wax which is lost. To prevent such absorption, soak the combs thoroughly in water, so that the cocoons already filled with water can take up no wax. But you'll find a hard matter to soak the combs full of water unless they are broken up fine, and if the combs are not made brittle with cold, it will be impossible to break them up. So it will be seen that cold weather is to an extent needed if you want to melt up old combs. After the combs are broken up fine, they may be saved till hot weather for the solar extractor, or they may be melted up at once, of course after soaking.

One good way to melt combs in winter is easily accomplished with only the ordinary appliances to hand in every household. Take an old dripping-pan—of course, an entirely new one will do as well—split open one corner clear to the bottom, and you have one of the best wax extractors. Lay in the material from which the wax is to be extracted, and put the pan in the oven of the cook-stove, with the door left open, and the split corner of the pan projecting out. Put something under the inside of the pan, so as to raise it up, then as the wax melts it will run out of the split corner of the pan. To catch the dropping wax set any vessel convenient, and it may be well to have in this vessel a little water so the wax will not stick to the bottom.

Michigan State Convention.—The Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Donovan House, in Mt. Pleasant, on Jan. 1 and 2, 1897; the first session on the evening of the 1st. The rates at the hotel will be \$1.00 per day. There will probably be half-fare on the railroads. The program will be announced later. Every Michigan bee-keeper should attend this meeting.

Honey Jumbles and Gems.—At Watertown, Wis., there is a firm operating a biscuit and confectionery works, and using about 10 tons of honey a year. Two of their products are honey-jumbles and honey-gems. Recipes for them were given to Mr. Edw. H. Taylor—the young Englishman who was recently visiting in this country—and he sent them to the British Bee Journal, where they were published. They are as follows:

HONEY-JUMBLES.—Flour, 196 pounds; lard, 10 pounds; honey, 12 gallons; molasses, 3 gallons; carbonate soda, 4 ounces; salt, 1 pound; water, 3 gallons; vanilla extract, 1 pint.

HONEY-GEMS.—Flour, 196 pounds; lard, 10 pounds; honey, 7 gallons; molasses, 7 gallons; brown sugar, 15 pounds; carbonate of soda, 3½ pounds; salt, 1 pound; water, 4 gallons; vanilla extract, 1 pint.

Of course these recipes are for large manufacturers, but those wishing to make the jumbles and gems on a small scale can use smaller quantities of the various ingredients in proportionate amounts.

It should be the aim of every bee-keeper to strive to popularize the use of honey more and more, and thus create a

larger demand to keep up with the increased annual production of honey.

Mr. Taylor reported that one of the proprietors of the firm referred to in the first part of this item, told him "that nearly all bakers and confectioners in America use honey, and that the United States could not produce enough honey, but had to import from Jamaica and Cuba." This will be news to most bee-keepers. Why, the great trouble is to find a market for all the honey now produced in the United States. We would be glad to take the contract to supply all the confectioners and bakers with United States honey. No need of importing it at all! If that has been done, it is high time that our bee-keepers are arising and doing all in their power to induce such manufacturers to use only honey produced in this country. The idea of the necessity of importing honey into the United States! We produce plenty to export, if only a profitable foreign market could be found for our surplus.

The Apis Dorsata Resolution, as passed at the Lincoln convention in October, seems to have grated a good deal on the nerves of our brother editor, Mr. Merrill, of the American Bee-Keeper, for in the November issue of that paper he lets himself loose in a style that surely is not very creditable, to say the least. Commenting upon this matter in Gleanings for Dec. 1, Editor E. R. Root says:

Mr. Merrill, of the American Bee-Keeper, says that "no doubt" the resolution passed by the Lincoln convention, condemning the action of the Ontario County, N. Y., Bee-keepers' Association, recommending the general Government to send an expedition to India to secure *Apis dorsata*, was "by the dictation of the half-dozen wise men—Messrs. Root, York, Miller, Dr. Mason, etc.;" that "this convention of war-horses usually run things pretty much their own way when they get together." Mr. Merrill, if I am correct, never attended more than one of the North American conventions, and that, unfortunately, was one where some discord was apparent—much more so than in any dozen preceding conventions. All conventions of this association should not be judged by this one. The action at Lincoln condemning the Ontario County recommendation was not "at the dictation" of any of the gentlemen named; neither had they anything to do with it beforehand. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Stilson, of the Nebraska Bee-Keeper, and upon mature deliberation was passed without a dissenting vote. The main argument used was that there were other things much more needed than the importation of a new race of bees.

All of which goes to show that it is much easier to stay at home, and then throw stones, than it is to attend a bee-convention and share in the responsibilities. So far as we know, Mr. Merrill has never been a member of the North American, though he did attend the Toronto meeting, which was held so near his home he could hardly help being there. We are glad Mr. Root replied to his unkind criticism.

Honey-Production in the South.—Mr. A. F. Brown, of Florida, has an article on page 802 that will be of interest to our Southern readers, as well as to others. We have arranged with Mr. Brown to write a few very practical articles especially for the benefit of honey-producers in the South. He is a bee-keeper of large experience, his honey crops running from 10 to 25 tons per year, and he has probably moved more individual colonies of bees from one range to another than any other one man in the South, making 19 moves with from 150 to 300 colonies, covering a distance of 18 to 300 miles, by water, by railroad, and by hauling.

Mr. Brown has now about 200 colonies in fine condition, in new hives, on a new range 50 miles from his old location where he lost some 300 colonies last year through the ravages of foul brood. He is arranging to double his present number of colonies for next season, and will work principally for comb honey. Heretofore his crops have been extracted honey, with the exception of 18,000 pounds of comb honey the two seasons previous to last year.

Bee Journal Complete for 1896.—We have a few complete sets of the American Bee Journal for 1896 (or will have by Jan. 1) which we will be pleased to mail to any one for 75 cents each, so long as they last. A "Wood Binder" to hold the year's numbers will be sent for 15 cents extra. Think of it—only 90 cents for this year's volume of the Bee Journal and a binder—848 pages!

PERSONAL MENTION.

MRS. L. HARRISON, of Peoria, Ill., left for her winter residence in the South on Dec. 2. Her address is St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

MR. J. T. CALVERT, the hustling business manager of The A. I. Root Co., was in Chicago on Friday and Saturday of week before last, looking after the interests of their Chicago Bee-Supply Branch, among other matters. We had a pleasant visit with Mr. Calvert.

MR. W. J. MORRISON, of Missouri, wrote as follows when renewing his subscription for 1897:

"We have become deeply interested in bee-keeping. We think more of the American Bee Journal than of any other paper we take."

MR. S. J. BALDWIN, a bee-supply dealer of England, who has been spending a few months in the United States, returned Dec. 16. He writes us that he has had a most enjoyable time here, and feels greatly benefited in health from the change, besides making many very agreeable friends.

MR. GEO. W. HUFSTEDLER, of Texas, wrote us, Dec. 2, that he had removed to Bee county with a carload of bees, for the purpose of continuing to rear fine queens. He says:

"I don't see how I can get along without the Bee Journal. We are experiencing a very cold spell here—the coldest for two winters, so 'tis said. I wish you and the 'Old Reliable' all the success possible."

DR. W. B. HOUSE, of Detour, Mich., has a remedy which he calls "Yellowzones," an advertisement of which appears in this issue. We are not in the habit of giving a personal recommendation of the value of any medicine, but in this case we make an exception. We believe Dr. House sends out a "yellow" remedy that will make *Housefuls* of happy people, whether in the torrid or frigid "zones." He says if they do not do the business, he will refund your money. That's surely fair. But so far it seems not one customer has asked to have his money back. Hence the "Yellowzones" must be all that is claimed for them.

MR. J. T. HAIRSTON, of Indian Territory, wrote thus on Nov. 2:

"I am better pleased with the American Bee Journal every issue. It is saving the honey-producers money by exposing such frauds as Wheadon and others."

The above is a sample of what our readers are thinking and saying. Well, we are willing to keep up the good work, and trust that every subscriber will at least give us the encouragement of his or her renewal subscription.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK, of Millard, Nebr., was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed, Nov. 21—only a little over one month after the Lincoln convention, where we had the pleasure of meeting her. Her husband died a year or so ago, we believe, and now she is gone, leaving a family of eight children, the youngest being three years old, to mourn the loss that can never be made good. We were particularly pleased with Mrs. Hallenbeck, when we met her at Lincoln, for we felt that in her we had a true friend—one that had had a varied experience—a woman whose character was indeed beautiful. Hence we were greatly pained to learn of her sudden death, and our tenderest sympathies went out to her bereaved children. We hope they have good friends to care for them. Mrs. Hallenbeck was an occasional contributor to our columns, her writings always bearing the imprint of a generous, loving heart.

General Items.

Results of the Past Season.

From 20 colonies, spring count, I took nearly 600 pounds of comb honey, and increased to 35 colonies this year. I did not have the time to care for my bees properly, hence the results were not as large as they should have been. I find that in order to make bee-keeping a success one needs command of his whole time, so I think another season I shall increase the number of my colonies to a sufficient size to enable me to give my entire attention to that work, as I am convinced that it is a profitable as well as a pleasant occupation. I shall rely upon the Bee Journal as one of my most valued assistants, as I find every week it brings some article that is sure to be "just what I wanted to know." Long life and success to it! and here's a "shining dollar" for another year's subscription.

I am wintering my bees in double-walled hives, on the summer stands.

CHAS. E. CRAWFORD.

Oscoda Co., Mich., Dec. 7.

Two Years' Report.

My 11 colonies of bees this season gave me 1705 one-pound sections of honey, nearly all from white clover. Basswood did not yield any honey this season. My increase of bees was from 11 to 23 colonies, by natural swarming. I returned all after-swarms but one. I have also 23 supers half and two-thirds full of honey. My honey is clean, without a stain. Last year my six colonies gave me 100 pounds of basswood honey each, and six supers of sections partly full of comb and honey from buckwheat. The American Bee Journal—well, I can't begin to tell how much I like it.

T. P. EVANS.

Mitchell Co., Iowa, Dec. 1.

The Season—Dealer's Rights, Etc.

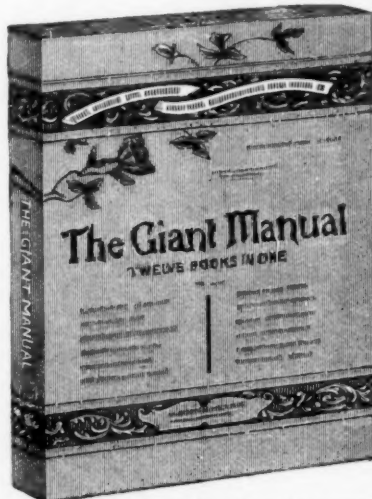
The honey season just closed was the poorest in my experience of 10 or 12 years. I never saw so profuse a bloom of all kinds that yielded so little honey. All the surplus I got was from basswood, which bloomed heavily, but yielded but little honey, and was soon gone. Durably fall we had acres of heart's-ease and an abundance of white, Alsike, and red clover bloom, and the hives overflowing with bees, yet they stored no surplus, and many did not store enough for winter.

Last winter I wintered 75 colonies, but four or five were queenless and were united with others. I got only about 600 pounds of surplus comb honey, and increased my colonies to 100 by natural swarming; but that does not represent the number of swarms, as some absconded, and some were double swarms. At one time I had four out at once, but for some reason they did not stay out, but entered the hives nearest to where they clustered, one of which had not swarmed. I have now reduced my number to 82, by doubling up, and have them packed for winter on the summer stands.

So far as I have talked with bee-keepers, none have done any better than I did, and some not as well. But I am

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not yet discouraged. I am still in possession of the bee-keepers' anchor—hope. There is an abundance of Alsike clover sown in my neighborhood, and white clover, which was burnt out during our drouth, has again come to the front during our past wet summer, and the ground along the roadsides in many places is literally carpeted with it, so that the prospect from clover for next season could not be better at this time. How the yield will be, time must tell.

Rev. E. T. Abbott hits the nail squarely on the head in his paper on page 693, under the head, "The Dealer's Rights." Some small dealers who had worked up a little trade among their neighbors who keep a few colonies, and had ordered their supplies early, in order to get a little reduction, and had paid out their money, or were paying interest on the bill, were confronted later, when those neighbors wanted to buy, with circulars from the manufacturers from whom they bought, offering to sell to them the same goods at prices so much below catalogue prices that the small dealer could not compete with them, and he either had to keep his goods or sell at a dead loss. This is especially true of last spring, and is unfair to the dealers who in former years had introduced the goods, and made it possible for them to be sold at all; and I am glad that so prominent a man as Mr. Abbott had the courage to "speak out in meetin'" against the practice.

I am glad of the Bee Journal's bold stand against frauds, and I hope the editor will not relax one iota. I sell most of my honey in the city of Huntington, and I find many who are suspicious of adulteration; it takes a little talk, sometimes, to get them to buy; yet, as a rule, if I sell to a family once, I can sell to them again, if they want honey, or have the means to buy it.

A. F. SNOWBERGER.
Huntington Co., Ind., Nov. 30.

An Old Bee-Keeper.

Two years ago last spring I had 8 colonies, last spring 46 living, and I now have piled up in the cellar 104, after selling 4 and taking up several.

H. P. WILLSON.
Pembina Co., N. D. Dec. 5.

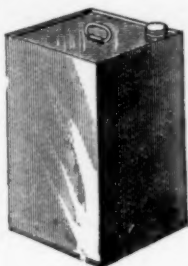
The Past Season with Bees.

We are having delightful fall and winter weather, but I expect zero atmosphere soon; in fact, any time now—days. The fall in general has been quite cool, and in consequence everything is short in growth. White clover and Alsike look very promising, the white especially; being everywhere in abundance, a crop of honey is assured from this source the coming season.

I was not so successful this season in reaping a harvest. I obtained 200 pounds of fine comb honey, which I wholesaled for 13 cents per section, and 100 unfinished ones for home consumption—with numerous ones fed back, which I will level down and use next season. My spring count of colonies was 12; fall count, 9 prepared for outdoor wintering, and eight for the cellar, making 17 in all.

An experiment is being tested on those for out-doors, which I will report later on with illustrations if I am only successful in a degree on this venture.

My bees are stronger in numbers, as



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IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 8 cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 7½ cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 7 cents. The Cash must accompany each order. **Fine Basswood** Honey at ¼ cent more per pound.

A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity, and what we ship will be equal to sample.

Now it seems to us here is a splendid chance for any bee-keeper to supply his home demand after his own crop is all sold. Or, why not begin now to create a local honey-trade? Order one 60-pound can first, and start out among your neighbors and friends, and see what you can do. You ought to get at least 15 cents per pound in 5-pound lots, or 50 cents for 3 pounds. Some may be able to do even better than that, though we think that enough ought to be sold at these prices to make a fairly paying business out of it. Give it a good trial. Push it. It may grow into a nice winter's work for you.

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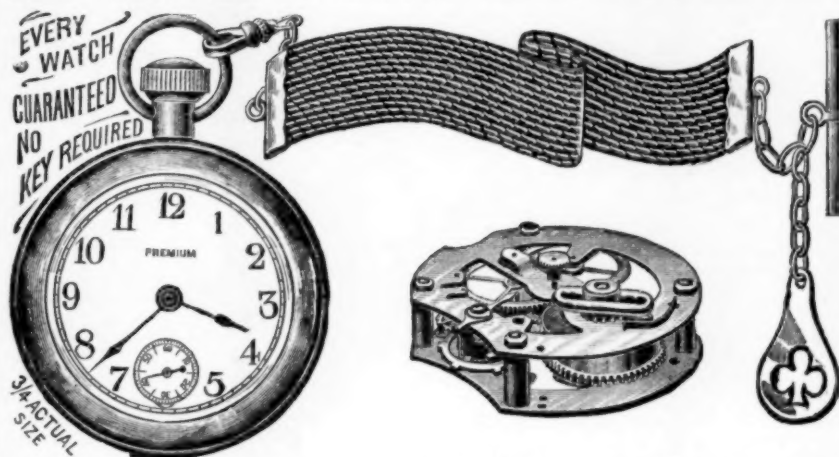
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well as in stores, than I ever knew them before.

A bee-keeper who has 20 colonies three miles north, and one with several one mile south, have no surplus, and their colonies are destitute of sufficient stores to carry them successfully through the season. No honey is the general report, but I get honey, and they would, too, if given proper care at the proper time. Owners of such property do not keep them, but the bees keep themselves or perish in the attempt.

Peppermint was a sad failure by the flood, and in consequence not 20 blossoms could be found in this whole territory. No white or other clover honey, and with a small yield from wild red raspberry. A short flow from coreopsis, and last spring's seeding of Alsike, which blossomed in profusion this fall, made the bulk of my honey crop. Basswood (American linden) bloom was in such profusion that the limbs drooped with their burden, but "nary a bit" of honey from this source.

CARSON VAN BLARICUM.

Calhoun Co., Mich.

A Report.

We have 52 colonies of bees. We commenced three years ago with two colonies; this year we had 2,500 pounds of honey. I covered up 22 colonies out-of-doors last year, and all came out in fine condition last spring. We extracted 1,100 pounds of honey this fall.

GARNER & HARKER.

Plymouth Co., Iowa.

Hiving a Swarm—Carniolan Bees.

On July 2, 1896, a friend living about two miles away came to me and said: 'There is a swarm of bees down there on a tree, and if you hive them you can have them. I would not hive them for a ten dollar bill.'

I told him that they were worth hiving, and I would go with him. So I fixed up an 8-frame dovetail hive, put in a few combs and filled up with empty frames. Then we started for the bees. When we got there I found them on a limb of a wild-cherry tree, about 20 feet from the ground, so we started for a ladder, saw, and some other things to be used in getting them down. On our return we raised the ladder and sprinkled some water on the bees, which made them crawl in a bunch, and we could see the combs which they had built on the limb they were hanging on. We sawed the limb off and lowered the bees, shaking them in front of the hive, and saw the queen march in with the bees, and all was lovely—not a single sting was administered in the whole affair.

This swarm had built five combs on the lower side of that limb—the center one being about 9x14 inches, and the rest rounding off; the two outside ones being about the size of a hand. The center combs had a lot of capped brood, and every cell was worker-comb, and not over two ounces of honey. By the brood, I think that swarm was there all of two weeks. I took them home and they filled their hive, built nearly all worker-comb, and were common black bees.

Some people call the Carniolans black bees, and even go so far as to say that at first sight one would call them so, and possibly at last sight, also. Now, I do not agree with that, but I do agree with

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Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced First-class Hatchers made.

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44A26t Mention the American Bee Journal.

SICK BEE-KEEPERS—

Perhaps not very sick, but many of you suffer more or less, and that isn't pleasant. So I'd like to talk to the A. B. J. readers a moment about **Yellowzones**, an honest, efficient, general-service remedy that is used by the Editors of this paper and Hundreds of Bee-keepers and others all over the country.

They Cure Pain and Fever. Especially useful in all Fevers, Headaches, Colds, Grip, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Cures serious as well as common ailments, and very quickly. No narcotics; perfectly safe; easy to take; delightful in effect, and every box guaranteed to please you or money refunded; but no customer ever yet asked for return of money, and

They Talk This Way:—

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"No one could believe their wonderful healing power, and so quickly, too, without trying them."

"I have used **YELLOWZONES** for a bilious and nervous headache that has been the bane of my existence for 20 years, and **THEY KNOCK IT CLEAR TO THE HORIZON!**"

"Been laid up 6 months with Rheumatism. Got more relief in 12 hours after taking your **YELLOWZONES** than from all else, though I am a skeptic, and did not believe they could do it."

Your Editor, Geo. W. York, after having Yz. in use among his force since April, writes Nov. 14th:

"Yes, sir; fine reports have come to us about your medicine. Mr. Root spoke very highly of you when on our way to Lincoln, Nebr., lately. Have also seen the testimonials you have published in your ad. in *Gleanings*. I shouldn't hesitate to advertise your **Yellowzones** in the *Bee Journal*—in fact, I should feel that I was helping along a good thing."

You will need **YELLOWZONES** in your home frequently, and the better you know them the more you will like them. Better send right away.

1 Box of 18 Tablets by mail 25 cts.; 6 Boxes, \$1.00. Most orders are for 6 boxes. Let me at least send every one of you an interesting circular.

W. B. House, M.D., DETROIT, MICH.

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SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
46 Water St., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.
1A1y Mention the American Bee Journal.

Mr. Abbott, when he said that it is just as easy to tell a Carniolan from a black bee as it is to tell a horse from a mule. I am talking of pure Carniolans now. I simply say "pure," for the reason that I was deceived myself in purchasing Carniolan queens. One breeder sent me a Carniolan queen, and she looked (to me) like a black. The bees with her in the cage looked black, and when her bees showed up they were about half black and half Italian. Another breeder sent me a Carniolan. The queen herself looked like a Carniolan, also the bees with her in the cage, but she was mated to a black drone, and her bees were half black and half Carniolan.

But I have some pure Carniolan colonies, and they are regular zebras in color, having their abdomens covered with rings of gray hair, and look very pretty. They are rousing big colonies, flying when the Italians are idle. They are good comb-builders, gentle, and cap their honey very white. I have my Carniolan and some Italians on frames 11½ inches deep, the same length as the Langstroth, using bottom cover and super of the 8-frame Dovetail hive. All I change is the end-bar on the frame, and place a rim 2¼ inches under the hives, which gives a deeper hive to winter my bees in on the summer stand, and enlarges the 8-frame hive to the same amount of room as a 10-frame Langstroth. I like them better than the 10-frame Langstroth, and not a comb has broken down for me yet.

PAUL WHITEBREAD.

Luzerne Co., Pa., Nov. 28.

A Wonderful 3-Frame Nucleus.

I wish to make a report of a 3-frame nucleus which I received of an Illinois breeder on May 8, 1896. I was sick when they came, and not being able to take care of them they had to stay in the shipping-case until Sunday. Not wanting them to stay any longer, with father's help we put them into a 9-frame hive, with two frames of comb and the rest comb foundation. About every other day I opened the hive and spread the frames, and dropped one of the outside ones in the center, so as to keep the brood-rearing going on as fast as possible. The plums, apples, and locusts were in full bloom, so the bees had a fine field to work in. The queen was the best I ever had, for from May 29 until July 6 she kept the nine frames full of brood. I took off two cases of 27 pounds each, making 54 pounds in all.

As it was my first season of Italian bees, I thought I should like some increase, so at the same time (July 6) I took out the queen and the two frames containing the least brood, and put them into another hive, leaving the old hive on the old stand with seven frames of brood. I concluded to let them swarm.

On July 25 I found one dead queen in front of the old hive, and on the 26th I found two more. Then on July 28 they came forth in good earnest, with a very large swarm. Just as they got nicely settled I undertook to hive them, just the same as I did my hybrids years ago, and instead of going into the hive they went into the air and off for the woods, and it was impossible to stop them, so they were gone. But July 29 another swarm came out, which father and I hived with success. The next morning I found three queens at the

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49D6t Mention the American Bee Journal.

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Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

front of the hive, seemingly all right. July 30 another swarm—about four quarts—issued, which we hived the same as the other. The next morning I found one dead queen in front of the last hive, and three in front of the old hive, making in all 13 queens that I saw, not knowing how many went away with the first swarm.

Now for the old colony: After dividing, they filled the two frames in the brood-nest and about 15 pounds in the super. The one with the old queen filled their brood-nest and drew out some of the foundation in the super, but put no honey in the super at all. The other two new swarms are in good condition for winter, with about 30 pounds of honey each.

If there is any one that can give any better report of a 3-frame nucleus let us hear from him.

There is only one fault I have to find with the Bee Journal—I wish it was \$4.00 a year, and twice as large. Success to it.

H. W. SAVAGE.

Sauk Co., Wis.

Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Square or Oblong Sections of Honey.

Query 38.—Which do you think would be more generally liked to place on the table before guests, a $4\frac{1}{4}$ square section of honey or an oblong one $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$?—Mo.

A. J. Cook—The former.

A. J. Green— $4\frac{1}{4}$ square.

Jas. A. Stone— $4\frac{1}{4}$ square.

W. G. Larrabee— $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.

E. France—The square one.

Eugene Secor—The $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.

Rev. M. Mahin—The $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square.

Chas. Dadant & Son—Either, if the honey is good.

J. M. Hambaugh—Whichever the plate will suit.

G. M. Doolittle—I prefer and use the latter, considering it a more appreciable shape.

Dr. A. B. Mason—A $4\frac{1}{4}$ square for some people, and an oblong one for others.

R. L. Taylor—It probably would depend simply on the shape of the plate to be used.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I would prefer the square section; it would lie on a small plate better.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—This is altogether a matter of taste. The oblong might best fit the majority of "honey-dishes."

Dr. C. C. Miller—I think that depends on the dish. For most dishes the square section, but for a long dish the oblong.

H. D. Cutting—I used for several years a section $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$, and they made a finer appearance on the table than the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.

J. E. Pond—Really, I can't see that it would make any difference, other things being the same. It is wholly a matter of fancy and taste. I think any one would like the taste of the honey if



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Special Offer: We will mail this book free as a premium to any one sending us two New Subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year (with \$2.00), and also send a copy of the premium book "Bees and Honey" to each of the new subscribers; or we will club the book with the Bee Journal for a year—both for \$1.00.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

first-class, no matter as to the shape of the same, whether square, oblong or round.

C. H. Dibbern—Really, I cannot see much difference. For a nice appearing cake of honey I have never seen anything better than the old $5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ section.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—I do not think it would make any difference to the guests. The worst trouble with me is to get any kind of honey when I am away from home.

G. W. Demaree—I can't see why there should be any difference. I prefer the $4\frac{1}{4}$ sections because they are standard in size and shape, and can be had without extra trouble.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—I can see no advantage whatever to be gained by making such a change; and doubt if there ever was a person who, as a "guest," would have the least preference as to the shape of the section.

A. F. Brown—The oblong section makes a much better appearance. I have 20,000 such sections for next season's crop. My sections known as "New Prize" are $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, by 5 inches tall, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in width; 32 go in a super on the hive.

Convention Notices.

INDIANA.—The State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet January 7 and 8, 1897, in the State House, at which time a full attendance of all bee-keepers of our State, as well as many prominent bee-keepers from adjoining States, is desired. We expect some interesting discussions on matters of importance to all lovers of the honey-bee. Come one, come all. Bring your wives, daughters and sons, that they, too, may become interested in the practical management of bees for profit.
Indianapolis, Ind. J. M. HICKS, Pres.
E. S. POPE, Sec.

Keystone Dehorning Instrument.—In the selection of an instrument for dehorning, that one which will remove the horn quickest, cutting clean and not crushing the horn, must occasion the least pain and therefore be the most humane and the best. These are among the claims made for the "Keystone Dehorning Clipper" by its inventor and maker, Mr. A. C. Brosius, of Cochranville, Pa. Write to the gentleman, who will send you circulars, testimonials, etc., which will help you to reason the matter of dehorning out to your entire satisfaction and profit.

The Grand Union Tea Company, whose advertisement appears in our paper, is an old house established in 1872; they have nearly 100 branch stores in the United States, from which they run hundreds of wagons. They are reliable in every way and their mercantile rating is of the highest standard. They will send you their catalogue free upon request. Kindly mention this paper. Address, The Grand Union Tea Co., 206 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.

Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cents each, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapéer, Mich.
GEN'L MGR.—T. G. Newman, San Diego, Cal.

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SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 176 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in cloth, \$1.25; in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 103 pages pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Dictionary of Apiculture, by Prof. John Phil. Gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, 50 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 50 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 25 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price, 15 cts.

Honey as Food and Medicine, by T. G. Newman.—A 32-page pamphlet; just the thing to create a demand for honey at home. Should be scattered freely. Contains recipes for Honey-Cakes, Cookies, Puddings, Foam, Wines, and uses of honey for medicine.

Prices, prepaid—Single copy, 5 cts.; 10 copies, 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50; 250 for \$5.50; 500 for \$10.00; or 1000 for \$15.00.

When 250 or more are ordered, we will print the bee-keeper's card (free of cost) on the front cover page.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated, 25c.

Emerson Hinders, made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not mailable to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2, in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

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Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

Grain Tables, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

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Rural Life.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

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Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with

the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

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4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound].....	1.65
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6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....	1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....	1.30
9. Blenen-Kultur [German].....	1.25
10. Rational Bee-Keeping [Cloth bound].....	2.00
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HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1, 11c.; fancy amber, 10c.; No. 1, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

The offerings are large and sales drag more than usual at this time of year.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—Fancy white comb, 13-14c.; No. 1 white, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-8c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 26c. Comb honey arriving freely and market overstocked at present.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Fancy white, 12c.; off grades, 10@11c.; buckwheat, 8@9c. No change in extracted. Beeswax firm at 26@27c.

The market is well supplied with comb honey of all grades and styles. Fancy white is in fair demand, while off grades white and buckwheat are moving off rather slowly.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; dark, 4-5c.

The receipts of both comb and extracted honey are very large, and prices are somewhat lower. We have an ample stock of all styles except paper cartons weighing less than a pound.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c. Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6@c.; amber, 5-5@c.; dark, 4-4@c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Comb honey, 10@14c. Extracted, 4@7c. The honey market is slow in all its branches. Demand is about equal to the arrivals. Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow.

San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 2.—White comb, 10c.; amber, 7@c-9c. Extracted, white, 5@c-6c.; light amber, 4@c-4@c.; amber colored and candied, 3@c-4@c.; dark tulle, 2@c-3c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 25-27@c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12.—Fancy white 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Fancy white, 14@c-15c.; No. 1 white, 12@c-13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4@c-5@c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9.—Fancy white, 14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@10@c.; fancy dark, 9@9@c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, in cans, 6@7c.; in barrels, 5@5@c.; amber, 4@c-4@c.; dark, 3@c-4@c. Beeswax, 26@c-27c.

Baker stock of extracted honey, 4@5c.; stock very scarce. Fair receipts of comb. Beeswax in good demand.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—No. 1 white, 12-12@c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5@c-6c.; amber, 5-5@c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12.—Fancy white, 12@c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5@c-6@c.; amber, 5@5@c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 23@26c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Fancy 1-pound comb is quiet at 11@12c.; No. 1, 10@11c.; dark and poor require hard pushing at 9@4c.

Queens and Queen-Rearing.

If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us three new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL for a year at \$1.00 each.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

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Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

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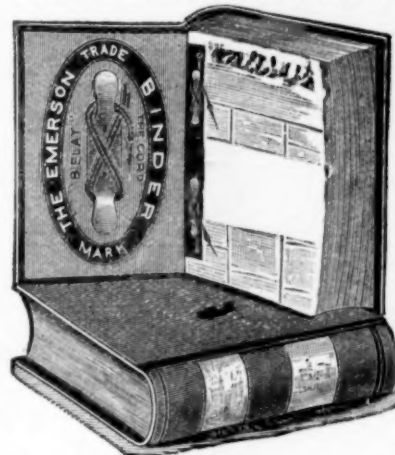
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